

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd February 1894

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Māsik"	Calcutta ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	360	
3	"Grāmvāsī"	Ramkristopur, Howrah	1,000	
4	"Kaliyuga"	Calcutta ...	.....
5	"Kasipur Nivāsī"	Kasipur, Barisāl ...	300	
6	"Navamibir"	Ghatail, Mymensingh	500	
7	"Sadar-o-Mufassal"	Tahirpur, Rajshahi ...	650	
8	"Ulubaria Darpan"	Ulubaria ...	755	13th January 1894.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
9	"Hitakari"	Tangail, Mymensingh	800	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
10	"Bangavāsī"	Calcutta ...	20,000	27th ditto.
11	"Banganivāsī"	Ditto ...	8,000	26th ditto.
12	"Burdwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	220	23rd and 30th January 1894.
13	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherpur, Mymensingh	300	
14	"Chinsura Vārtāvaha"	Chinsura ...	.....	28th January 1894.
15	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	5,000	28th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	1,050	26th ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Boalia, Rajshahi ...	212	
18	"Hitavādī"	Calcutta ...	3,000	
19	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Berhampore ...	.....
20	"Pratikār"	Ditto ...	611	
21	"Rangpur Dikprakāsh"	Kakinia, Rangpur ...	170	
22	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	800-1,000	24th ditto.
23	"Samaj-o-Sāhitya"	Garibpore, Nadia ...	1,000	
24	"Samaya"	Calcutta ...	3,000	26th ditto.
25	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	27th ditto.
26	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	.....
27	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	(300-400)	27th ditto.
28	"Som Prakāsh"	Calcutta ...	800	29th ditto.
29	"Srimanta Sadagar"	Ditto ...	.....
30	"Sudhakar"	Ditto ...	3,600	26th ditto.
31	"Vikrampur"	Lauhajangha, Dacca ...	.....	25th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
32	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	500	25th, 26th, 29th to 31st January and 1st February 1894.
33	"Bengal Exchange Gazette"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Dainik-o-Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	1,500	28th January 1st February 1894.
35	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	1,435	26th, 27th and 29th to 31st January and 1st February 1894.
36	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	26th, 29th and 31st January and 1st February 1894.
37	"Sulabh Dainik"	Ditto ...	.....	26th, 27th and 29th to 31st January and 1st February 1894.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
38	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	500-600	29th January 1894.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
39	"Bihar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	500	For November 1893.
40	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Samāchār Patrikā."	Darjeeling ...	400	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Aryāvarta"	Dinapore ...	750	20th and 27th January 1894
42	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	25th January and 1st February 1894.
43	"Champaran Chandrika"	Bettiah ...	350	
44	"Desī Vyāpārī"	Calcutta ...	.....
45	"Hindi Bangavāsī"	Ditto ...	5,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Hublul Mateen"	Calcutta ...	.....	30th January 1894.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
47	" Akhbar-i-Al Punch "	Bankipore ...	750	11th and 18th January 1894.
48	" Anis "	Patna ...	.....
49	" Calcutta Punch "	Calcutta	25th January 1894. 26th ditto.
50	" Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide "	Ditto ...	300	
51	" General and Gauhariasfi "	Ditto ...	410	
52	" Mehre Monawar "	Muzaffarpur ...	.....
53	" Reis-ul-Akhbar-i-Murshidabad "	Murshidabad ...	150	
54	" Setare Hind "	Arrah ...	.....
55	" Shokh "	Monghyr ...	100	
URIYA.				
Monthly.				
56	" Asha "	Cuttack ...	80	
57	" Echo "	Ditto ...	.....
58	" Pradip "	Ditto ...	.....
59	" Samyabadi "	Ditto ...	.....
60	" Taraka and Subhavartá "	Ditto ...	.....
61	" Utkalprabhá "	Baripada ...	250	
Weekly.				
62	" Dipaka "	Cuttack	
63	" Samvad Váhika "	Balasore ...	225	
64	" Uriya and Navasamvád "	Ditto ...	420	
65	" Utkal Dipiká "	Cuttack ...	400	
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
Fortnightly.				
66	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet ...	480	For the first fortnight of <i>Mágh</i> , 1300 B.S.
67	" Silchar "	Silchar ...	250	
68	" Srihattavási "	Sylhet ...	.....

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Ulubaria Darpan* of the 13th January has the following :—

ULUBARIA DARPAN,
Jan. 13th, 1894.

The Head-Constable of the Mandalghat outpost in the Ulubaria sub-division of the Howrah district.

Certain charges against Babu Nibaran Chandra Majumdar, Head-Constable of the Mandalghat outpost, in the Ulubaria sub-division of the Howrah district, having been made in the 30th September's issue of this paper (see R. N. P. for 28th October, paragraph 1), the Sub-divisional Inspector, Babu Chiranjib Prasad Basu, was deputed to hold an enquiry. The enquiry was conducted in a very unsatisfactory manner, and the writer's request for fresh enquiry was not complied with. It was next stated in the 29th November's issue of this paper (see R. N. P. for 23rd December, paragraph 1), that since the enquiry into his conduct, the Head-Constable's high-handedness had increased. On the 9th January last, a notice was served on the writer requiring him to make his appearance within seven days' time in the Court of the Magistrate of Howrah, and there to prove the correctness of the statements made by him in regard to the Head-Constable. Now, the following extracts from the judgment, delivered in a case recently decided by the local Criminal Court, will be found to amply justify the writer's statement regarding the Head-Constable's conduct :—

"Chandrika Singh is a creature of Head-Constable Nibaran Chandra Majumdar who has sent up the accused for trial. For all these reasons it seems to me that the case is a false one, and that the witnesses are tutored ones."

"It has been proved in this case that the accused Mahendra Mandal gave evidence against the Head-Constable in an enquiry against his conduct held by the Divisional Inspector. It is also admitted on both sides that on the day the accused were taken to the outpost Mahendra Mandal's house was burnt down by fire. All this looks very suspicious, and it seems as if the Head-Constable instigated the complainant to institute this case. At any rate there can be no doubt that this case is a false one, and so I acquit the accused." The writer also learns that when the accused, in the case referred to in the extracts, were detained in the Mandalghat outpost, the Sub-divisional Inspector was present there, and yet they were all sent up. This is surely to be regretted, for the Inspector should have at once seen that the case against the accused was a got-up one. The Magistrate of the district is asked to adequately punish the Head-Constable.

2. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 23rd January again draws attention to the case of Mukund Garain of Maro, a village near Mankar in the district of Burdwan. Up to the 18th

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 23rd, 1894.

The Maro case in the district of Burdwan.

of the current month, the local police was unable to find out his place of detention, and it is not known whether he is now living or dead. The case has created a feeling of insecurity among the people of Maro. There ought to be an enquiry into the matter, and the able Police Inspector of Burdwan ought to be entrusted with the enquiry. It is hoped that the Magistrate of Burdwan will send for the papers of this case and take proper steps.

3. The *Sahachar* of the 24th January says that as the people of Calcutta are now frequently cheated by shopkeepers by means of false weights and measures, the police should make it a practice to inspect, from time to time, the weights and measures now in use in the shops and bazars. Surely people in these days of high prices cannot afford to be cheated first by their servants and next by the shopkeepers and sellers in the bazars.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 24th, 1894.

Deficient weights and measures in Calcutta

4. The *Bangavasi* of the 27th January says that the complaint is very frequently heard that the chaukidars in the mufasal do not now-a-days properly discharge their duty of keeping a house-to-house watch at night. The writer has himself observed this neglect of duty by the chaukidars. Is this the first result of placing the chaukidars under the control of the police?

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

The village chaukidars.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 28th, 1894.

5. The *Dacca Prakash* of the 28th January has learnt from a correspondent that the Police Inspector of Tangail in the district of Mymensingh, who is a near relation of the party of the *Sudhakar* newspaper, is a deadly enemy of Karimannesa Khanam, the lady zamindar of Delduar. On hearing of the assault on the editor of the *Sudhakar*, he collected a police force, went to Delduar and tried to enter into the lady's zenana by force, but failed in the attempt, arrested two of her men, and challaned them after detaining them for 30 hours. According to the correspondent the lady has never shown any hostile feeling towards the editor—nay, is not even personally known to him, and yet the Police Inspector has committed so much oppression on her.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AL PUNCH,
Jan. 18th, 1894.

6. *Al Punch* of the 18th January says that the result of the Basantapur case has not been what it should have been. The acquittal of the Hindus has emboldened them to seek fresh opportunities for quarrel with the Muhammadans.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

7. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* of the 27th January says that, owing to pressure of criminal work in the Bogra district, to pressure of work, Babu Chandi Charan Bose, Deputy Magistrate of Bogra, has to hold his court on holidays and Sundays, and often in the morning and sometimes even up to midnight. But this greatly inconveniences suitors.

(d)—Education.

DARUSSALTANAT AND
URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 25th, 1894.

8. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 25th January says that complaints are being daily received from the candidates who were plucked at the late B.L. Examination of the injustice which has been done to them, and suggests that all who secured 350 marks should be passed.

SAMAY,
Jan. 26th, 1894.

9. In noticing the Education Report for 1892-93, the *Samay* of the 26th January writes as follows:—
According to the report, 64 per cent. of boys attend school in the Hooghly district, and this is by no means to be wondered at considering that there are in the district places like Uttarpara, Konnagar, Serampore and Hooghly. In the adjoining district of Burdwan the percentage of school-going boys is slightly lower. But how is it that in the 24-Parganas, which contains the capital of British India, the percentage is only 43—a percentage, that is, lower than even that obtaining in the district of Balasore with a semi-Uriya population?

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

10. The *Bangavasi* of the 27th January says that of the four members newly appointed to the Central Text-Book Committee, three are England-returned gentlemen and one is a Musalman. It may therefore well be guessed what sort of text-books will be selected by the Committee constituted as it now is. The Missionary Pentecost was very right when he said that Hindu boys lose their Hinduism as soon as they cross the threshold of an English school. And yet Hindu parents are anxious to send their boys to these schools.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

11. The *Sanjivani* of the 27th January says that most of those Entrance candidates who have taken up Bengali as their second language and who intend appearing at the ensuing examination have not yet got copies of their Bengali course, as the book is not to be had in the bazar, and not even of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company, the University publishers. It is said that the first edition not having proved lucrative, the University did not think fit to publish another edition. The candidates submitted a petition to the Registrar praying him to bring the matter to the notice of the Syndicate, but have not yet received any reply, though the examination will take place only a month hence. The same thing happened in 1892, and the consequence was that a large number of candidates who had taken up Bengali were plucked.

The University will not publish another edition because the first edition did not pay, but why did it compel Babu Nilmani Mukharji to publish a second

edition of the Bengali course for 1888? Was it because the University had to suffer no loss itself?

12. A correspondent of the same paper says that, considering the tender age of the middle school boys, it is doing them a great harm to require them to read too many subjects and too many books. The authorities seem to be blind to the evil effects which a heavy curriculum produces on the mental capacities of the boys. A course of studies, indicated by the following list, will fully meet the requirements of the middle school students intending to appear at the examination:—

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

- (1) English language—not more than one hundred pages.
- (2) Bengali language—not more than two text-books in prose and poetry, consisting in all of not more than 150 pages.
- (3) History of India—one text-book only.
- (4) *a*—Geography.
b—Physical Geography of Bengal, excluding geological portions.
- (5) Arithmetic—up to the extraction of cube roots.
- (6) *a*—Geometry—only the first book with easy deductions.
b—Mensuration.
- (7) Physical Science—one text-book only.
- (8) Hygiene—one text-book only.

Two text-books in Bengali prose and one in poetry are now prescribed. And this year as many as 270 pages from three books have been appointed. This will involve great injustice to the candidates of the present year, as in no previous year were there appointed more than 200 pages of Bengali. It would be best therefore to fix once for all the number of pages in Bengali literature to be read by the candidates. English History and Ancient History should be omitted. There is no need of appointing two text-books in Hygiene. The Government's "Way to Health" is a perfectly superfluous text-book.

13. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 31st January cannot understand why the names of the University examiners have not been published this year. It is said that the Reporter of the *Statesman* went to the Registrar for the names, but was refused. Is there then any objection to the publication of these names this year? Do the University authorities mean hereafter to keep all their doings secret in order to elude public criticism?

SULABH DAINIK,
Jan. 31st, 1894.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

14. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 23rd January, says that in the Burdwan Municipality animals are sometimes slaughtered in places other than those set apart for that purpose. One or two animals, for instance, are slaughtered every day at Baburbag, though there is no place there set apart for that purpose. The Musalman population of the place object to the practice, and the Chairman of the Municipality should enquire into the matter.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 23rd, 1894.

15. A correspondent of the same paper writes as follows:—

The Burdwan Raj and the Burdwan Municipal Board.

The Maharajas of Burdwan occupy in many respects a unique position. Time was when they were entrusted with civil and criminal jurisdiction within their estates; and even up to recent times the British Government frequently took their advice on questions of policy. Since the introduction of local self-government in the country the connection of the Burdwan Raj with the local Municipality has been an intimate one. The Municipality also receives from the Raj such help as no other municipality in the country receives from any single individual. This being the case, it is but just and proper that there should be some one on the Municipal Board to represent the Raj. If therefore the list of names sent to Government for nomination as Municipal Commissioners does not include any one from the Raj estate, Government should supply the omission.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

16. The *Sanjivani* of the 27th January is glad that Babus Norendra Nath Sen and Surendra Nath Banerji have displayed such sense of duty and moral courage in the affair of the Municipal address to Lord Lansdowne. What these gentlemen have done was never before done in modern India.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

It has become a custom with the natives to lick the feet of the authorities. Indeed, the people have been so far degraded that they do not hesitate to call those very persons their benefactors who are doing most harm to their country. Lying, hypocrisy, and cowardice have become the national characteristics of the people of India. But their possession of these characteristics will do them no good; on the contrary, it will only degrade them still further. Whoever therefore opposes the display of these shortcomings is entitled to the highest respect, and Babus Surendra Nath and Norendra Nath have earned the people's gratitude by showing them how an attempt can be made to rise superior to base exhibitions. It is to be hoped that these two gentlemen will spend the remainder of their lives in maintaining the cause of truth.

Of about 40 Hindu Commissioners, only six voted for the address. This shows that the Hindu members, who are almost all of them educated men, know how to maintain their self-respect. Babus Norendra Nath Sen and Surendra Nath Banerji have been censured by the Anglo-Indian community, but they should know that they have, on the other side, earned their country's blessing and gratitude.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 31st, 1894.

17. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 31st January cannot agree with the *Hindu Patriot* that because Government maintains colleges, museums, &c., for the education of the higher classes of its subjects with taxes levied from the rich and poor alike, therefore the Calcutta Municipality, too, should continue its grant for the maintenance of the Calcutta Public Library, which benefits only the sahibs and a handful of sahib-like Babus. It is wrong to compare the Municipality with the Government. And, considering that the high rate at which the municipal tax is levied bears too heavily on the rate-payers, and especially on those among them who are poor, it should be the first duty of the Municipality to see that no necessity arises for increasing the rates still further. Indeed, the Municipality should look after the health of the town and not supply English books to English-knowing Babus.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

18. A Gauhati correspondent of the *Bangavasi* of the 27th January says that a petition was submitted to the Government of India praying for a reconsideration of the new Land Settlement Regulations in Assam, but no reply to it has been up to this time obtained. And in the meantime every effort is being made to collect rent at the enhanced rates, and to thrust fresh pattas on the raiyats and exact fresh kabuliyats from them. On hearing from a tahsildar that the raiyats refuse to accept fresh pattas till they know the opinion of the High Court in the matter of the enhancement, the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup paid a visit to the mufassal and told the raiyats, who came to lay their grievances before him, that they must pay rents at the enhanced rates. About ten or twelve thousand raiyats also assembled in Gauhati in order to lay their grievances before the Deputy Commissioner. And they had to wait several days, subjected to all sorts of exposure before they could get an audience of that official. At last when they met him, he told them that they must accept new pattas and pay rent at the enhanced rates, or he would himself go and exact rent by putting up their houses to auction, and that no objection against the new settlement would be heard in the Collectorate till rents were paid. The Deputy Commissioner has also ordered all the firearms which were brought to his cutcherry for renewal of license to be detained. Does the Deputy Commissioner then suspect a rising by a dead people? An urgent telegram was sent to the Government of India praying for a reply to the petition above mentioned, but no reply to this too has been obtained.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

19. The *Sanjivani* of the 27th January has learnt from a correspondent that great confusion prevails in the Kamrup district in Assam in connection with the collection of enhanced rents. The raiyats in several places are representing in groups their poor circumstances and their inability to pay such rents. A few days ago sepoys were sent to the Rangiya tahsil cutcherry; but they too having failed to collect rents, the Deputy Commissioner himself, accompanied by the District

Superintendent of Police and a band of armed police, visited the place. On the 11th January last it was heard that the raiyats had attacked the Deputy Commissioner, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Majid Saheb, went to his assistance the very next day with a company of military police. On the same day Captain Berrington also started for Rangiya with a company of soldiers. The raiyats looted the *hát* at Tambulpur, and some of them were arrested. But about 10 to 12 thousand raiyats surrounded the Deputy Commissioner in order to rescue the arrested raiyats. Disturbance is not confined to Rangiya, but the raiyats at Dura Kahará, Burma Tambulpur, and other places have formed a *dharmaghat*.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

20. Referring to the proposal to construct a railway line from Singhia to Mandaripur in the Jessore district, the *Vikrampur* of the 25th January says that people will derive vastly greater advantage from the excavation of a canal than from the construction of a railway line in this part of the country. The tract through which the line is proposed to be carried being low, its construction will obstruct drainage and thereby cause immense mischief and injury to the people, while a canal, by improving the drainage, will do them much good. There is already a canal from Gohálá to Mandaripur, and it will do if it is only extended from Gohálá to Lohágará. And this can be done at a very small cost.

VIKRAMPUR,
Jan. 25th, 1894.

The petition which has been submitted in this connection by Babu Nilkanta Chatterji, M.A., B.L., who is a native of Mandaripur, ought to receive due consideration at the hands of Government, and his suggestion ought to be carried out.

(h)—*General.*

21. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 23rd January says that the Hindus of Bengal are heartily thanking Sir Charles Elliott for his cow-killing circular. The writer has no doubt that if the circular is given effect to no more cow-killing riots will be heard of in the country.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 23rd, 1894.

22. The *Sahachar* of the 24th January, referring to the recent currency settlement, makes the following observations:—
The exchange question. All things considered, it must be said that the authorities have in this matter taken a leap in the dark. The law has failed to influence the bazar rate of exchange, while the withholding of the council bills by the Secretary of State has by no means produced the result that was expected from it. It has therefore become absolutely necessary to abolish the law. In England, Lord Salisbury is in favour of the adoption of a bi-metallic currency, but the English merchants are opposed to it, for they find the existing system under which India has to pay their debts in gold very advantageous to them. But England has now become an Asiatic power, and her statesmen keep India in view in all that they do. Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and Egypt have been occupied simply to strengthen England's position in India. India furnishes a ready market for English goods, and her impoverishment, no matter from what cause it arises, will therefore affect the earnings of English traders. England should therefore adopt a bi-metallic currency, or fix the price in rupee of the gold debt which the people of India owe her. The present situation demands a financier like M. Thiers.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 24th, 1894.

23. The *Sudhakar* of the 26th January gives a translation of the cow-killing circular, and says:—
The cow-killing circular. This circular of Sir Charles Elliott's outdoes even his jury notification. Sir Charles could not bear to see guilty persons escape unpunished, and he therefore issued his jury notification. But the sense of duty of the Anglo-Indians led them to protest against that notification, which had in consequence to be withdrawn. And baffled in his contention with the Hindus, Sir Charles now seeks to make friends with them. Without duly enquiring about the cause of the late dreadful collisions between Hindus and Musalmans, Sir Charles has now adopted a strange method of preventing such collisions. The Musalmans are not sufficiently educated to be able to judge

SUDHAKAR,
Jan. 26th, 1894.

complex legislative measures. But a circular of the kind issued by the Bengal Government will come home to the bosom and business of the Musalman community, for the Bengal Musalmans see clearly enough that the Lieutenant-Governor has indirectly prohibited them from eating beef in deference to Hindu superstition.

It is the beef-eating peoples who now dominate over the different portions of the globe with the help of the prowess they acquire by eating that nourishing food. As a beef-eating people the Musalmans too possess something of that prowess. And it is no wonder that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should desire to deprive the Musalmans of that prowess. For why should not the Musalmans too be converted into a weak helpless race of vegetarians, so that they may calmly suffer English officials to draw fat salaries in this country as well as enjoy fat pensions at home like the Hindus who, though denouncing the English to their heart's content in the press and on the platform, never fail to pay the income-tax regularly, and would meekly acquiesce in any proposal to pay the English officials their pensions in gold instead of silver, if such a proposal were made? The Musalmans, however, are not like the Hindus. They are not mere talkers like the latter. And Sir Charles, sitting on his throne, has understood, by silent meditation, that this difference in the conduct of the Musalmans is due to the fact of their eating beef. But it is idle to think of making the Musalmans refrain from beef. Their prophet has set them the example by himself eating beef, and they have been a beef-eating people during the last 14 centuries. The Musalmans should now shake off their slumber and be up and doing. Let the Musalman Associations in all the towns in the country protest against Sir Charles Elliott's circular.

SUDHAKAR,
Jan. 26th, 1894.

24. The same paper has the following:—

Musalman meeting on the cow-killing circular.

A meeting of the National Central Muhammadan Association was held on the 24th January last at the house of the Hon'ble Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam Khan Bahadur, to protest against the cow-killing circular. Prince Ferrok Shah took the chair, and among others the meeting was attended by Maulvi Shums-ul-Huda, M.A., B.L., Mr. Yusuf Ali Khondkar, Barrister-at-Law, Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur and Haji Nur Muhammad Zacharia. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, among whom Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur said that a deputation consisting of himself and some other Muhammadan gentlemen had waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor to ask for the withdrawal of the cow-killing circular, but that His Honour said that as the circular contained nothing against cow-slaughter either for sacrificial purposes or for purposes of food they ought not to make a clamour against it. The deputation, however, having clearly explained to His Honour what the actual results of the circular would be, His Honour said—"Submit a memorial to me on the subject, and I will explain to you my reasons for issuing the circular." The Maulvi then said that if a memorial were submitted for the withdrawal of the circular His Honour might be led to withdraw it. The proposal for the submission of a memorial was not, however, accepted, the writer does not know why.

"Brother Bengal Musalmans! you must now hold meetings in every village to protest against the cow-killing circular and send memorials to us for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor. The generous Sir Charles Elliott will never refuse you your prayer. The Calcutta Muhammadan Literary Society, too, should submit a memorial on the subject."

SAMAY,
Jan. 26th, 1894.

25. The *Samay* of the 26th January, in reviewing Lord Lansdowne's administration, says that if any act of that administration has been beneficial to the country and is worthy of being remembered as such, it is the passing of the Consent Act. By passing that Act His Lordship has deserved the thanks of all India. Another act of Lord Lansdowne's administration which has given a new impetus to the educated youths of this country is the granting of the elective franchise, however limited in character, to the graduates of the Calcutta University.

BANGANIVASI,
Jan. 26th, 1894.

26. The *Banganivasi* of the 26th January thus criticises Lord Lansdowne's administration:—

"The chief stain on your administration is the Manipur imbroglio. It is true the Manipuris deserved severe punishment

for the murder of Quinton and others, but did it not behove your Lordship to treat the offenders with mercy? Such savage cruelty as was displayed by the Manipuris in this horrible murder might well have been expected of a savage and uncivilised people like them. But did it become your Lordship, born as you have been in a civilised and enlightened country, to treat even such offenders with cruelty like theirs? Did it behove your Lordship to turn a deaf ear to the prayer of the old Maharaja to be suffered to die in obscurity and ignominy? And lastly, did it behove your Lordship to hang on the gallows the young and bold Tikendrajit and the old and infirm Tongal General?

It was you who interfered with the religion of the Hindus and shook their faith in that great charter of the Indian people, the Queen's Proclamation.

You never put the least confidence in the native press. It was you who stopped the *Prajabandhu* and sanctioned the prosecution of the *Bangavasi* for its writings during the Consent Bill controversy. And it was you who sanctioned the abolition of jury trial.

Your policy in regard to Cashmere has been such as to cause even a child to laugh at your rash and thoughtless conduct.

27. The *Sanjivani* of the 27th January says that the evil of keeping a Jobbery in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Sibsagar, Assam. Government officer long in one place, especially if such officer draws a comparatively high salary and has powers in his hands, will be clear from the cases of Babus Krishna Pran Sarma and Durgeshwar Sarma, Revenue Sarishtadar and the Deputy Commissioner's Head Clerk, respectively, in Sibsagar in Assam. The two departments of which these two gentlemen are respectively the clerical heads have been filled with men who are in some way or other related to them. Lately the post of nazir fell vacant, and, although competent candidates were forthcoming, the appointment was given to a relative of Babu Krishna Pran. The following list contains the names of the clerks in the Sibsagar cutcherry and shows the relation which they bear either to Babu Durgeshwar or to Babu Krishna Pran:—

1. Krishna Pran Sarma, Revenue Sarishtadar.
2. Durgeshwar Sarma, Head Clerk.
3. Hari Nath Sarma, Accountant. Father-in-law of No. 1's son or daughter.
4. Radhaballabh Sarma, Excise Clerk. Son of No. 1.
5. Prannath Sarma, Tauzinavis. Younger brother of No. 1.
6. Naranath Sarma, Police Head Clerk. Youngest brother of No. 1.
7. Gaurinath Sarma, Revenue Nazir. A relation of No. 5's.
8. Fanidhar Sarma, Faujdari Sarishtadar's assistant. No. 5's son-in-law.
9. Umanath Sarma, Revenue Nazir, Golaghat. A brother of No. 1.
10. Bansidhar Sarma, assistant to the Accountant. A relation of No. 3's.
11. Bishunkanta Sarma, assistant to the Accountant. A relation of No. 1's.
12. Mohan Chandra Sarma, Assistant Revenue Nazir. A relation of No. 1's.
13. Benudhar Sarma, Deputy Commissioner's clerk. Brother-in-law of No. 5.
14. Mukta Nath Sarma, Deputy Commissioner's clerk. Brother-in-law of No. 10.
15. Nityananda Sarma, Jail Clerk. Brother of No. 10.
16. Loknath Sarma, Civil Sarishtadar. Younger brother of No. 2.
17. Kaliprasad Sarma, Municipal Overseer. Brother-in-law of No. 16.
18. Gopal Chandra Sarma, Tahsil Muharrir, Golaghat. Son-in-law of No. 16.

28. A correspondent of the same paper urges the Postal authorities to substitute a superannuation deduction system instead of the pension system for all employes of the Postal Department who draw a salary of Rs. 50 and less per month. The correspondent also requests the same authorities to explain to the sub-postmasters, clerks and peons why certain half-yearly deductions are made from their salaries.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

29. The same paper has the following regarding Lord Lansdowne's

administration :—
Lord Lansdowne's administration.

Lord Lansdowne's first wrong act in this country was robbing the Maharaja of Cashmere of his powers. During Lord Dufferin's administration the Government of India heard with fear that the Russians had appeared on the frontier of Cashmere. But Lord Dufferin did not listen to the advice given him by his councillors in that connection, and he did not therefore think fit to depose the Maharaja. But Lord Lansdowne, weak man that he was, failed to break through the meshes put round him by his evil councillors, and deprived the Maharaja of his powers, and had not even the courage to let the public know what the reasons of the deposition of the Maharaja were. And could the Indian princes and chiefs feel any respect for such a Viceroy? Yet it is the Maharaja of Cashmere who has paid Rs. 5,000 as his subscription to the Lansdowne Memorial Fund! This shows how memorials to big officials are raised in India. Indeed, if Lord Lansdowne is to get a memorial at all, the memorial should take the form of a representation in stone on the Calcutta *maidan* showing Tikendrajit in the act of being hanged, his wife and children crying piteously, the Raja of Manipur and his brothers made captives and in the act of being carried off to the Andamans like murderous robbers and looking from on board ship towards their native land with downcast faces, the queen and princesses of Manipur eating very humble food in their dilapidated hut in Sylhet, and the Government paying them Rs. 3 a month each for their maintenance. The fact is, though the Cashmere and Manipuri affairs have filled the native princes and chiefs with alarm, they are not free to refuse subscriptions towards the Lansdowne Memorial Fund. Lord Lansdowne came to govern the people, but he devoted all his time to protecting and promoting the rights of his own countrymen. The people have received no benefit at his hands, and they have no reason to be satisfied with his rule. The exchange compensation allowance to all European officers of Government and the compensation given to the English bullion merchants were two of the most iniquitous acts of Lord Lansdowne's administration. These compensations were granted at a time of the greatest financial difficulty and when Government could not make two ends meet without fresh taxation.

It is true Lord Lansdowne was obliged, in consequence of an Act passed by the British Parliament, to grant the people the privilege of electing members for the Legislative Councils. But so far as His Lordship himself was concerned he did what he could to curtail that privilege.

There was no internal or external disturbance during Lord Lansdowne's administration. And yet His Lordship failed to initiate any good measures calculated to benefit the country. On first setting foot in Bombay his Lordship expressed himself to the effect that he would take steps with a view of promoting technical education in India. But now that his term of office has expired, it may well be asked how many technical institutions he has established in the country? He would have deserved praise if he had established even one technical institution. Indeed, during his administration education in general suffered severely. Many colleges were abolished, and many others are very near sharing the same fate. It is on education that India's future welfare depends. Should, then, Lord Lansdowne, who struck a blow at education in India, be called a friend of the Indian people or their foe?

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 28th, 1894.

30. The *Danik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 28th January says that there

Deaths among Saugor pilgrims. has been a very large number of deaths from cholera among the Saugor pilgrims this year, and

that there were also some drowning accidents among them. An old man is said to have fallen during the return journey into the hold of the steamer in which he was travelling, and on coming ashore died almost before he could be taken to a hospital. An enquiry ought to be made to ascertain the correctness of these statements.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

31. The same paper has heard a rumour that on Mr. Oldham, Commis-

Mr. Skrine.

sioner of the Chittagong Division, going on leave for eight months, Sir Charles Elliott will give the post to "his Boswell" Mr. Skrine, and asks why Sir Charles is not yet making "his dear Skrine" Joint-Governor of Bengal.

32. The *Dacca Prakash* of the 28th January heartily thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for his cow-killing circular, and hopes that His Honour will enhance his good name by causing the order contained in it to be enforced in all places under his rule.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 28th, 1894.

33. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 29th January has the following:—

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan 29th, 1894.

Lord Lansdowne's currency settlement.

In the course of his speech at the dinner given him by the Calcutta merchants, Lord Lansdowne, referring to the increased importation of silver since the passing of the Currency Act, said that neither himself nor the Secretary of State nor any prophet could foresee this result. Now, the writer is no prophet, but his common sense told him that, in spite of the abolition of free coinage, the importation of silver would go on increasing. He foresaw that the proposed currency legislation would compel the American Government to abolish the Sherman Act, and in that way to still more cheapen the price of silver. This prophecy has been fulfilled, and the increased cheapness of silver consequent on the repeal of the Sherman Act, together with the smallness of the cost of working silver mines, has increased the importation of that metal and baffled the calculations of the Indian Government. Lord Lansdowne's statement, that the difficulty created by the increased importation of silver will not last long, cannot certainly reassure those who understand the real difficulties of the situation. As regards the repeal of the Sherman Act, every one sees that the measure was a reply to the Government of India's currency legislation. Again, Lord Lansdowne reversed the relation of cause and effect when he said in the course of his speech at the dinner that the purchase of silver by Indian raiyats for the purpose of converting it into ornaments had increased the demand for that metal, and that this increased demand had brought on its increased importation. But the fact is that the increased importation of the article consequent on the repeal of the Sherman Act and the check upon free coinage cheapened silver considerably, and this cheapness has served as an inducement to the Indian people to buy it more largely. Before the passing of the Currency Act, silver worth 12 to 14 crores of rupees was used every year for currency purposes, but now all that silver remains unused. It has been proposed by some to levy an import duty on silver with a view to check its importation. But the cost of obtaining silver from the mines of America and Australia is so small that no duty of this kind will produce the expected result in the same way as the levy of a heavy import duty on salt has in no way checked the import of that article. It is therefore the duty of Lord Elgin to abolish the new Currency Act which has produced so much mischief, and to try to compel the Home Government to adopt a bi-metallic currency. As regards the withholding of the Council Bills by the Secretary of State, it will do more harm than good, and the writer is glad that the Secretary of State has at last seen his mistake and given up the idea of detaining the bills. The writer is opposed to increasing the Secretary of State's power of making loans. The Currency Act of Lord Lansdowne has done great harm to the people of India, and His Lordship consented to the arrangement simply because he had no regard for native interests. It is hoped that Lord Elgin will take the right path and give satisfaction to the people of India by his solution of the currency difficulty.

34. The same paper has the following:—

The Musalman view of the cow-killing circular.

The cow-killing circular is approved of by every impartial person, and the writer had thought that it would commend itself also to the Musalmans.

But the latter have taken exception to it, and some influential Musalman gentlemen of Calcutta went to see His Honour in connection with the circular, and the latter has promised to reconsider it. The Musalmans next held a meeting at the house of the Hon'ble Seraj-ul-Islam to consider the circular. Among those present at the meeting was Muhammad Yusuf, Pleader of the High Court. He is by birth a Brahmin, and he was converted to Muhammadanism at an early age, and this probably accounts for his increased love for cow-slaughter. The Lieutenant-Governor's circular has pleased all Hindus, and it ought to please all right-minded Musalmans, and it has in all probability pleased many of them. Those therefore who are opposing the circular in the name of the Muhammadan

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public are doing a wrong thing. The Lieutenant-Governor will act improperly if he withdraws the circular at the request of these men.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 24th, 1894.

35. The *Sahachar* of the 24th January has the following :—

Lord Elgin and Lord Lansdowne. In reply to the Municipal address presented to Lord Elgin at Bombay, His Excellency is reported to have said that it will be his duty to help all capable officers who are engaged in the service of the country. Now mark in these words of His Excellency the contrast between the present and the late Viceroy. While the late Viceroy took the help of the officials at every step, the new Viceroy says he will only help them ; surely there is a world of difference between the two men.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 25th, 1894.

36. The *Bharat Mitra* of the 25th January hopes that Lord Elgin will not, like his predecessor, give promises which he has no mind to fulfil.

Lord Elgin.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

37. The *Bangavasi* of the 27th January has the following in an article headed "Welcome":—

The *Bangavasi's* welcome to Lord Elgin.

Our new Viceroy, Lord Elgin, come, let us respectfully receive you to-day. You are the representative of our Empress and worthy of our respect and affection, and shall we not show you respect ?

But, my Lord, permit us, on this day of your installation as Viceroy, to address you a few plain words. You have come to rule over us in your capacity of representative of the English Government and the English people. Hence our desire to address a few words to you.

We are now a people subject to the English Government. But we cannot always realise to ourselves the fact of this subjection. How is this ? Is it a feat of English statesmanship, or is it only a proof of our own inertness ? Whatever it be, in governing us you must follow the principle which has brought about this result. It is therefore to you that we put this question ; and as we lack the power to understand what this means, we ask you, who possess the power to tell us, what is the policy that you will follow in governing this people ?

Again, representative of the Empress as you are, say, if you have come only to govern (*lit.* check) us ? Or is it that you are also charged with the task of protecting us and promoting our welfare ? There would have been no need of our asking such a simple question if we had found as many and as frequent proofs of protection as we have found of government (checking). But it is possible that, being in perpetual dread of the rigours of the administration, we are unable, so paralysed by fear have we become, to perceive proofs of protection, if such proofs exist. Therefore it is that we wish to hear from you a clear statement on this point. Reassure us with words of hope and encouragement.

My Lord, we do not understand, nor do we need to understand, what you English people are. But you are bound to understand what we Indians are, or you must be unable either to govern us or to protect us and promote our welfare. We therefore ask, did you ever, before taking up the administration of this wide wide Indian empire, ponder over this question of India, its characteristic features, its antiquities, its superiority or inferiority ? And have you, as a result of your study and reflection, come to any decision as to the measures you should endeavour to adopt to make her prosperous or miserable ? You are not the first Viceroy that has come out to govern this country. There were many before you who, like yourself, came from your country to govern India full of hopes and expectations, and returned to their native land when their time was up. Many of them are dead and gone. But we are still suffering, and we shall have to suffer, there is no knowing for how long, the consequences of their acts. In seeking to accomplish what they in their time considered to be their interest, they did not pay the least heed to our interests, the interests of the people, that is, whom it was their duty to protect and whose welfare it was their duty to promote. Now, we ask you to consider what interests of theirs are now being promoted, what purpose is being served, by what they then considered their interest, and to determine your course of action accordingly.

It is not indeed proper for us to say anything to you. We have not the right to say anything to you. But though it is improper and though we have not the right to say anything, as the Person in the capacity of whose representative you have now come out to rule over us has conferred on us the privilege of free speech, we cannot help making known to you that which is so persistently dwelling in our minds. King of Kings, as regards our external surroundings and belongings, you are at liberty to exercise your powers of sovereignty and control; do with them as you please. But do not, my Lord, lay your hand upon that which constitutes the happiness of the Indian Hindu and which is by him most dearly prized. India is a mine of gold; try by every means in your power to take all her gold and precious stones and jewels to England. Take them to your own country and increase its wealth and material prosperity, and we shall not utter a word of protest if you only see that we are enabled barely to live, with our bodies reduced to bone and marrow. You must also provide for another thing—the adoption of such measures, that is, as will prevent a complete secularisation of the Indian people. Under the influence of the *kaliyuga* the people of India were neglecting their spiritual interests and making everything of matters temporal, and Providence, it seems, has therefore made you our ruler for the good of India, always an object of its favour.

It is your rule that is destined to bring the Indians to their senses, to make them feel the want of worldly prosperity. And it is such an awakening that is calculated to produce in their minds a disregard of temporal wealth and to lead them to spiritual pursuits. And India will regain her lost glory only if this result can be accomplished.

Hence it is, my Lord, that we ask you, who have been charged with the responsible duty of governing this Indian empire, not to endeavour to divert the current of Indian thought and feeling into foreign channels, to cast the Indian mind in a mlechchha mould, or to interfere with the religious or social observances of the Indian people. And it will be all well with you. We shall bless you with uplifted hands and sing the praises of your administration for ever.

38. The same paper has the following—

The *Bangavasi's* farewell to Lord Lansdowne.

Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, are you going away to-day? Stay my Lord, while we look at you for a moment. After ruling over us for full five years,

you are now going back to your country, and it will not be given to us to see you again in this life. Therefore do we say, my Lord, stop a moment while we look at you once more to our heart's content.

You are our Viceroy. But, my Lord, we have not, during these five years, found in you an iota of that god-like disposition and essence of divinity which we are wont to associate with the word sovereign. It is only to see whether we have made a mistake or not that we feel this desire to have one more look at you.

The subject stands in the relation of a son to his sovereign. You are our sovereign's representative. To us, therefore, you stand in the relation of a father. You are leaving us to-day; but, if you will permit us to speak out our minds, we must say we do not feel the least anxiety or apprehension at the idea of parting with our father. It may be that we are bad sons, but at this time of your departure we ask you, who should have been our father-like master, having come to protect us as your children, what, my Lord, have you done for us such as a father should do? It may be, we are your worthless sons, and have been unable, owing to wrong-headedness, to perceive your fatherlike qualities. We therefore ask you on this last day to tell us what you have done as the father of your people; and let us think of you as sons should think of fathers by hearing from your own lips of your love and affection for us.

The Empress Victoria speaks of us as her children. We are not her children by her co-wife. In what terms will you speak of us to that mother of ours on your return to England? We do not understand English politics, nor do we wish to know in what light you Englishmen, from the standpoint of English politics, look upon our Empress-Mother Victoria. We therefore say that English politics apart, tell us what is that policy for promoting popular welfare which you have followed these five years in order to promote our welfare, and in what light you have shown the mother of India to her Indian subjects. Tell

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

us this, standing on board your vessel with your face to the east and lifted up towards us.

My Lord, you came to protect us. But not even for a day did we feel that you were protecting us. But the work of government (repression) that you have done has pierced us to the quick. We therefore ask, could you have governed or do you govern your own children in the manner in which, in the capacity of a representative, you have governed another's children? We of course know that parents punish naughty children. But, my Lord, what naughtiness have we ever been guilty of? And if we have not been guilty of any offence, why have you ruled us so rigorously and tightened our fetters? My Lord, say this before you leave this country for good; and it is because we are unable to understand English politics or principles of popular government that we ask you, mightiest statesman that you are, to explain to us this secret of English politics.

You are going away to-day. But we can at this moment only call to mind the heroic and puissant attitude in which you posed in the Legislative Council on the day the Consent Act was passed. It was on that day that we once saw you with our eyes wide open, and trembled at the sight. We saw you on that day, and we saw you once before on the day, five years ago, on which you first set foot in this city and in this manner. Your appearance on these two different days remains differently painted in our minds. It is, therefore, my Lord, that we are anxious to look at you once more at this time of your departure in order to see what look you have now assumed.

At one time your displeasure had the effect of making us disregard even the fear of death. No one of your predecessors in office was ever able to teach us the lesson which you have taught us. You are therefore not only as our father in your capacity of representative of the Empress, but you are also our greatest teacher.

But enough, my Lord, go back to where you came from. What you have done you have done for the best. Go and render an account of your stewardship to those that sent you to us. Though here you are our King of Kings our Viceroy, there you are only a salaried servant. If you have been able to promote their interest even by injuring us it will go well with you, and you will have gained your end.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

39. The *Sanjivani* of the 27th January says that Lord Lansdowne is the first Governor-General who has become an Honorary Member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. But considering that the Chamber often meddles in politics, and in fact grew quite troublesome during Lord Ripon's administration, has not Lord Lansdowne committed a breach of the rule which prohibits all Government servants from joining any political body? If it had been any one else, he should certainly have run the risk of losing his service.

SULABH DAINIK,
Jan. 27th, 1894.

40. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 27th January thus welcomes Lord Elgin:—
O, Lord Elgin, you who are the new Governor-General of India and the representative of the Queen-Empress are welcome to this country, and 28 crores of India's sons are greeting you with a united voice. Your auspicious coming to this country has cheered up everybody, high and low, rich and poor; you are the son of a previous Governor-General, the great Lord Elgin, and the bearer of a well-known name and possessor of an unsullied reputation. Do you come to this country and accept *pūja* (worship) from 28 crores of India's loyal sons. They have at present no other request to make to you. The recollection of your father's sacred name and unsullied reputation still throws the people of India into ecstasies of delight. We now greet you in the name of your great father, now in heaven, and we consider ourselves amply repaid if our humble greeting pleases you. O great one, the people of India are loyal, and their sastras are still full of fervid expressions of overflowing loyalty. The Indians believe that "the ruler or sovereign is composed of materials which constitute the eight principal gods." That means that the sovereign or ruler "is a god in human form" and, therefore, the Indians revere this ruler like a god. Probably you yourself found proofs of this loyalty on the day of your arrival in Calcutta, when crores of eyes were directed towards you in order to see your divine form. O famous one, by sending you out as Viceroy, the old Gladstone, who is the best among the wise,

has given ample proof of experience and power of selection, and his name is now being taken with delight all over the country. O ruler, may you be pleased so to conduct yourself as to keep the old man's reputation for wisdom uninjured and to add to his fame! Your noble birth, which is nobler than that of many, raises the hope that in India your reputation will remain unimpaired. It is now nearly 150 years since India was brought under your countrymen's rule, and India of the present day is very different from India of old. Under the beneficial English rule there is peace all over the country, education has made great progress and commerce is in a flourishing condition. The Indians are no longer blind and do not wish to be led like blind men. You Englishmen have opened their eyes, shown them the door to improvement, taught them to discriminate between justice and injustice and to understand their own rights. Therefore we say, O Lord, India has changed and the days of Warren Hastings are no more. The India of the present day is a proudly advanced country. Physical power alone can lead a boat through a sheet of water full of aquatic plants, but a fit steersman is needed to carry her safe on a river in high waves and beset with whirlpools.

In the same way the India of to-day requires to be governed with care, and the policy which has for its motto "We have won India with the sword, and with the sword shall we keep it" will not do in her present condition. O Great man, that policy has had its fullest trial here. The great Ripon governed India; after him came Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne. Now mark the difference between the administrative policy of Lord Ripon and that of his successors. Lord Ripon understood the hearts of the people of India and all that lies hidden in the depth of those hearts; he realised the present condition of India; and he saw with his own eyes the conduct of official and non-official Anglo-Indians towards the people of the country. And that is the reason why his administration was such a success. And the name of the god-like Lord Ripon is still taken with joy every day and in every house, and the people of India will never cease to offer their heartfelt gratitude at his shrine. But no such feeling was displayed by the people of this country during the time of either Lord Dufferin or Lord Lansdowne. *Bhakti* (respect and devotion) is a thing of the heart that cannot be taught; it comes out of itself in the presence of a fit object. It is for this reason, O Lord, that at the mere name of Lord Ripon the Indian heart is flooded with *bhakti*, whilst at the name of his two successors the fountain of *bhakti* in Indian heart dries up. Lord Lytton's administration was rigorous, and not a single Indian is grateful to him, for gratitude is a thing which cannot be obtained without giving something that will evoke it. The people of India are still charmed by what little they appreciated of your father's extraordinary merit, and their joy is now unbounded because you are his son.

41. Referring to Mr. Skrine's letter in the *Indian Daily News*, in which Mr. Skrine in the *Indian Daily News* that officer vents his displeasure against the *Dainik* newspaper for having criticised his action in staying a month at Dumraon in connection with the mela at that place, the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 28th January says that it is not the duty of the writer to give Mr. Skrine an explanation as to whether Sir Antony MacDonnell knew, when he condemned his action in the Resolution, that Mr. Skrine was acting under the orders of Sir Charles Elliott in staying so long at Dumraon. And supposing Sir Charles Elliott not to blame Mr. Skrine, everyone who can give an impartial opinion in the matter will blame him. Indeed, it is surprising how Mr. Skrine ventured to threaten the *Indian Daily News* with a prosecution for libel. It is certain Mr. Skrine could not have dared to speak with such audacity if Sir Antony MacDonnell had been still Lieutenant-Governor. Probably Sir Charles Elliott's return has emboldened him.

The *Indian Daily News*, however, has administered him a cutting rebuke in return for his threat, and explained to him that if he means to prosecute anybody, he should prosecute Sir Antony MacDonnell, because it was Sir Antony who first censured him in the Resolution, and the *Dainik* only blamed him on the authority of that Resolution, and the *Indian Daily News* only quoted from the *Dainik*.

The fact is that Mr. Skrine has always been a lover of shows, exhibitions and fairs. He is also very fond of encouraging his native subordinates to

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 28th, 1894.

celebrate *Barayari Pujas* with a strong infusion of *jutras*. And the writer will on no account admit that Mr. Skrine's love of these amusements does not interfere with his public duties.

It is difficult to understand why Mr. Skrine has been offended with the *Dainik* for having called him "Sir Charles Elliott's Boswell." Surely the *Dainik* honoured him by comparing him to Boswell? But whether Mr. Skrine likes the comparison or not, there can be no question that he is behaving himself towards Sir Charles Elliott as Boswell behaved towards Johnson.

HUBLUL MATEEN,
Jan. 30th, 1894.

42. The *Hublul Mateen* of the 30th January says that it is probable that the cow-killing quarrels are a device on the part of the Hindus to be revenged upon the Muhammadans for the latter's refusal to join the

Meaning of the cow-slaughter quarrels.

Congress movement.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 1st, 1894.

43. The *Dainik-o-Samachar-Chandrika* of the 1st February says that, considering the late Babu Kristodas Pal's popularity with all classes of his countrymen, his statue ought to be unveiled by the Viceroy himself.

The late Babu Kristodas Pal's statue.

ASSAM PAPERS.

SRIHATTAVASI,
First fortnight of
Magh, 1300 B.S

44. The *Srihattavasi* for the first fortnight of *Magh* complains that Babu Nistaran Chandra Banerji, Munsif of Sunamganj, often abuses respectable people in his court.

The Munsif of Sunamganj in Assam.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1894.